NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. FORSTER'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED. LORD FREDERICK C. CAVENDISH NAMED AS CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND-PARNELL IN LONDON -SPEECHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. FORSTER, It was announced yesterday that Lord Frederick C. Cavendish would succeed Mr. Forster Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement was received with astonishment, Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were in London yesterday and visited the House of Commons, where Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster made speeches. The latter gave his reasons for retiring from the Cabinet. It was announced that Michael Davitt would be released.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, May 4.—Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly, the released members of Parliament, left Dublin late last night and arrived quite unexpectedly at London this morning. Mr. Parnell appeared robust in health, but Mr. Dillon is evidently in a delicate state. They were interregated in an interview as to the attitude of the Irish party under the altered condition of affairs, Mr. Parnell said that at present everything so much a matter of speculation that it was better to await developments, and that it would be necessary before deciding upon a definite line of action to see what the Government proposed to do on the land question.

The liberated members attended the sitting of the House of Commons this evening, and received a warm greeting from the Home Rule benches. As ,was anticipated, the sitting did not pass off without a scene among the Irish members, the friction being considerably heightened by the announcement that instead of Mr. Chamberlain -whose appointment had been considered a foregone conclusion-Lord Frederick Cavendish had accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The announcement occasioned the greatest astonishment, and by the Irish members and extreme Radical party was received with a feeling of disappointment and indignation.

Lord Cavendish is a younger brother of Lord Hartington, and has been in office since the formation of the present Administration. His appointment is considered an endeavor to conciliate the Whig section of the Cabinet and its followers. In the House, replying to Mr. Cowen's question, the Home Secretary said that the Government had determined to release Mr. Davitt unconditionally for the same reason that induced them to release the other prisoners. When interrogated subsequently as to whether or not the Government had obtained any assurance on the part of the released prisoners that they would abstain from further treasonable practices, Mr. Giadstone indicated somewhat evasively that the Government had information tendered them which they deemed important, and which justified and prompted their action in making the release. Messrs. Sexton, Dillon and O'Kelly disclaiming any knowledge of the matter, Mr. Gladstone, when further pressed, acknowledged, amidst growing excitement, that his statement referred to Mr. Parnell, and as he was not then in the House, he would leave him to make his own declaration or

Subsequently Mr. Forster made a long statement of the reason that caused him to separate from the Cabinet. He said that the same reason which obliged him to vindicate the detention of the members on the ground of prevention of crime obliged him to object to their release, because they tended to the encouragement of crime. The real ground why they were arrested was because they were trying to carry ruin and injury to the Queen's subjects by intimidation of one kind or another. There were three conditions upon which he should have conaldered their release safe, but not one of those conditions had been fulfilled. Obedience to the law, he said, must not be purchased by concession. A surrender was bad, but a compromise or an arrangement was worse. If all England could not govern the member for Cork let them acknowledge it, and that his was the greatest power in Ireland. But he believed that no concessions were necessary, and that such a policy only weakened the Government. The Coercion Act had enabled them to break up the Land League and to compel it to hide itself under petticoats. According to the best information Ireland was more peaceable now than ever, though it was admitted that secret societies were more active. But there was one thing even worse than secret societies, namely, open acknowledgment of powerlessness to enforce the law without the assistance of the law-breakers. Better those hideous institutions of demoralization than paying blackmail to law-breakers. Mr. Forster concluded by saying that all he could do without dishonor to his conscientious convictions would be done to smooth the difficult path of his successor in the unenviable

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Forster's strictures, denied that any arrangement of any sort had been made with the leaders of the Irish party, but admitted that their release was based upon the behef, founded on information, that, having regard to contemplated Government legislation affecting arrears of rent, they would range themselves on the side of law and order and individual freedom. As regards Mr. Parnell's release, he said that all he had done in the matter had been to convey to his colleagues his belief that the settlement of the arrears of rent question would have an enormous effect toward bringing about a restoration of law and order in Ireland, and would take away the excuse for outrages. He emphatically declared that he had not entered into the question of the release of the members with a condition of action on their part in aid of the Government. Messrs, Dillon and O'Kelly and Sir Stafford Northcote joined in the debate, which was only concluded at a late hour.

Lord Cowper, the retiring Viceroy, left Dublin this evening on a special steamer for London.

PHASES OF THE AGITATION. London, May 4 .- In the House of Commons to day it was announced that [Lord Frederick C. Cavendish had been appointed Chief Secretary for

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, announced that the Government have determined

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Smith post-

to release Michael Davitt from prison. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were present

In the House of Commons this afterno

poned his motion on the land question pending the Government's proposals.

A new writ for an election for the Northern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire was ordered in consequence of Lord Frederick Cavendish accepting the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland.

It is freely asserted that the appointment of Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland. is an endeavor to conciliate the Whig members of the Cabinet. The Home Rule members of Parliament are much disappointed at the selection of

Lord Cavendish for that post.

Replying to a question by Mr. Joseph Cowen, th Home Secretary in the House of Commons said that Michael Davitt had been released for the same reasons as those for which the suspects had been released. No conditions were attached to his release except those attached to his previous liberation.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the charge of treasonable practices against Mr. Parnell would be

Mr. Forster stated the reasons of his withdrawal from the office of Secretary for Ireland. He said that in view of the great difficulty experienced in the affairs of Ireland, he would have preferred, so far as he personally was concerned, to say nothing. He confirmed the report that there was a difference between himself and the rest of the Cabinet in regard to the release of the suspects, which release he condenned. He said he could not agree to release the suspects unless he got from them a public undertaking to cease opposing the execution of the law. As he could not obtain that he could not remain in office. He would have released the suspects if Ireland had been quiet or if the Government had had full powers, but he could not agree to an unconditional surrender. He admitted that the condition of Ireland was better than in January; but it was still so bad that he wanted the Government to let the rules of procedure wait until a fresh act securing punishment for outrages had been passed. Rents were being better paid, but he feared that an unconditional release would undo all the good effects

Mr. Forster, in justifying the arrest of Mr. Parnell, said that Mr. Parnell, if he had been allowed, would have become the uncrowned king of Ireland. Mr. Forster declared that the proceedings of the imprisoned members had been far more dangerous than individual incitements to outrage.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff (Conservative), said it had been intimated to him that the "No Rent" manifesto would be withdrawn.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Kelly and Sexton stated that

such intimation was without their authority.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the intimation came
from Mr. Parnell. As that gentleman was then
absent Mr. Gladstone declined to make any further

statement.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff quoted Mr. Gladstone's declarations that the Land Leaguers had caused outrage, rapine and murder. Sir Henry ridiculed the Government for releasing the Leaguers as if they were innocent men. The Land League, he declared, had beaten the Government, and Mr. Gladstone recognized Mr. Parnell as the ruler of Leaguer.

Sir Stafford Northcote thought the present aspect Sir stafford Northcote thought the present aspect of affairs looked like a triumpn for the agitators. Mr. Forster sail, in the course of his speech, that the course which he had hoped to see pursued was that an act strengthening the ordinary law should be pressed forward, and then all the suspects released. He feared that the price which would have to be paid for the immediate diminution of outrages which might be produced by the unconditional release of Mr. Parnell would be weakening to the power of any Government to protect life and property.

Mr. Forster spoke with considerable emotion.
Mr. Parnell first entered the House while Mr.
Forster was making his statement, and was loudly Forster spoke with considerable emotion.

cheered.

The Corporation of Dublin presented Earl Cowper, late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with a farewell address, expressing regret that his vice-royalty had been coincident with government by repression, and congratulating him upon the fact that the system of repression had not produced civil war. In the reference to repressive measures the address carefully distinguished Earl Cowper's individual conduct from his official duties. In reply, Earl Cowper said that, although he regretted coercion he considered it was indispensable. He was convinced that in time of trouble and difficulty the position of a Viceroy, with the Chief Secretary in the Cabinet and virtually intrusted with the government of the country, is a thoroughly false one. Earl Cowper calogized the abilities of Earl Spencer, his successor, and in conclusion said: "I wish to remark that I am not per-sonally responsible for anything but the most ordi-nary business which has been transacted during the last few days."

last few days."

Earl Cowper departed for England to-day. The streets through which he passed were crowded with people and lined with troops. He was frequently

The Daily News says it understands that the Par-

In Foxford, County Maye, a farmer named McGlorine was fired at, but not hit. McGlorine returned the fire and shot his assailant dead.

TALKS WITH PARNELL AND OTHERS. Boston, May 4.-The Herald, in the mornng, will print cable dispatches containing interviews with prominent Land Leaguers and others upon the new

Irish policy of the British Government.

Mr. Parnell was found in the House of Commons to night. He said he could not give an opinion until the Government declared the full extent of its concessions. He thought the appointment of Lord Cavendish looked badly for the success of Mr. Gladstone's plans. He was afraid he was too weak and vacillating. The liberation of Michael Davitt he considered the strongest blov Giadstone had struck.

Henry Labouchere, Liberal member of Parliament thought the appointment of Lord Cavendish a farce and the new policy likely to produce grave results in Mr. Gladstone's party. It would cost about 17 Whigs and dissolution was not impossible, though improbable at present. They plan of the Opposition would be to form a coalition Cabinet, relying on the aid of the Irish and boiling Whigs. He thought Mr. Gladstone intended to secure the Irish vote, but was not willing to pay the necessary price. If the new policy fails, Mr. Forster is the coming man. If it succeeds, he

Mr. Story (Whig) said the new policy would fail, I had no element of success. Logi Cavendish was a bad selection. If half measures were adopted to suit the Whigs Mr. Gladstone would lose the support of the Radicals. If he went great lengths he would lose the Whigs. Therefore he was bound to fail either way. In-deed, a large Whig bolt was already organized. The re-

possible escape.

Mr. Healy (Land Leaguer) said the Government threw sprat to catch mackerel. We got the sprat and kept the mackerel. We are glad Lord Cavendish is appointed. We could not have fought Mr. Chamberiain, but Cavendish is sure to be such a failure that we cannot show hi is sure to be such a failure that we cannot show him more quarter than is due the Government for what it has done. I regard the appointment as the worst possible thing for the Liberals. The new policy, if carried out to any extent, will have the effect of checking outrages and evictions, and no doubt restore order to a great extent in Ireland. Beyond

tainty till we know what new laws will be adopted. Mr. Shaw, one of the youngest men in Parliament, sald Mr. shaw, one of the youngest men in Farameter, said the appoint ment of Lord Cavendish indicated that the policy would be small in all its details. He thought it meant more than an overhauling and centralization in Ireland for the sake of economy. Since he heard of the weak appointment he had lost all faith in the success of the movement, but did not think it would lead to a dissolution, though a reorganization might be necessary. He thought Cavendish was selected because he would consent to let the policy fritter away where a man like Chamberlam would insist on carrying it through. He did not believe very deeply in the sincerity of the Government. He thought the prisoners had been released on account of the enormous pressure from all over the world.

Another dispatch to The Herald says: There is very little general excitement in London. Michael Davitt's release is considered a master stroke. The Land League considers that the Government has backed down. Though they decline to make a declaration of intentions, they have the air of men who will demand more concessions.

A cable dispatch from Paris to The Herald gives a talk with Mr. Egan. He says the Government, find ing that its policy of coercion only increased the number of outrages in Ireland, has adopted this new policy, which is only a humbag upon the Irish people. the appointment of Lord Cavendish indicated that the

AMERICANS IN IRELAND. London, May 4.-The correspondence be Great Britain and the United on the subject of the publitween cation in the United States of incitement to

outrage in Ireland is printed. It consists of a dispatch from Earl Granville to Sir Edward Thornton dated June 24, 1881, relative to The United Ireland; a dispatch from Sir Edward Thornton to Earl Granville, dated June 27, detailing a conversation with Mr. Blaine; a dispatch from Earl Granville to Mr. Drummond, dated July 27, expressing satisfaction at the views expressed by Mr. Blaine, and a dispatch from Earl Granville to Mr. West, dated April 27. In the latter Earl Granville says:

27. In the latter Earl Granville says:

I think it well to state that Sir Edward Thornton reported to me last summer that he had been confidently informed through a trustworthy source that the Government of the United States was not disposed to take up too warmly the cause of American citizens, native or naturalized, who went to England and Ireland with the express object of aginating and then appealing to the United States for protection. It considered that there was no reason why such Americans should be entitled to better treatment than Irishmen for the same offence.

THE NEW SECRETARY FOR IRELAND. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland, Lord Prederick Charles Cavendish, is the second surviving son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire. He was born at Compton Place, the Sussex seat of the Cavendish family, November 30, 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was private secretary to Lord Granville from 1859 to 1864, when the latter was President of the line, second daughter of Lord Lyttleton. He is a Liberal in politics, and since 1865 he has represented the Northwest Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament. Since the formation of the Gladstone Ministry he has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury. All the sons of the Duke of Devenshire are members of the British Parliament. The Duke has been in the House of Lords since 1834. His heir, the Marquis of Harrington, has been in the House of Commons most of the time since 1857, and a few years ago he was the leader of the Liberals during the temporary retirement of Mr. Gladstone. Lord Commons most of the time since 1865. The Duke of Devoushire is a man of influence in the private councils or his party, but his studious habits have kept him from coming much before the public. The Cavindishes have the reputation of being good landlords, and they have generally acted upon the principle that property owners have duties as well as rights. The family has more than once rendered valuable services to popular causes. The estates of the Duke of Devonshire—193,000 acres—are in fourteen counties.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TROUBLE IN THE REFORM CLUB.

London, May 4 .- A meeting of the Reform Club was held to-day for the purpose of reconsidering the method of election to membership in the club, on account of the recent black-balling of two brothers of Mr. Chamberlain, the president of the Board of Trade. This event created a great scandal, exposing, as it did, divisions in the Liberal party, and there was an unusually large attendance at the meeting there was an unusually large attendance at the meeting to-day, which was presided over by Lord Granville. On motion of the Marquis of Hartington, a resolution was passed, providing that the election of members be conducted by a committee instead of a ballot of the whole club. Mr. Bright characterized the conduct of the black-ballers of Mr. Chamberian's brothers as scandalous and ungentlemanly. A poll was then demanded, which will take place two weeks hence.

ADULTERATION OF AMERICAN COTTON. London, May 4.-Mr. Chamberlain, presilent of the Board of Trade, replying to an inquiry from had seen statements in reference to adulteration of American cotton imported into England. He did not consider it advisable for the Government to take any

THE HATTON GARDEN ROBBERY. LONDON, May 4 .- A dispatch to The Standard from Berlin states that John Reynolds, alias the Rev-John Le Mesurier, who is suspected of having been im-plicated in the sale of bonds stolen from a Paris postman, as well as in the Hatton Garden, London, Post Office robbery, was brought before the Juge d'Instruction yes-terday. He appealed to the American Legation for pro-testion

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASES.

CHARLESTON, May 4.- In the United States Circuit Court to-day ex-Judge A. G. Magrath was heard or the defence in the case of the United States against the three Managers of Election of the Hope Engine House Precinct, in this city. District-Attorney Melton then closed for the prosecution. Judge Bond told the jury that there was no law in the coercion he considered it was mulspensable. He was convinced that in time of trouble and difficulty the position of a Viceroy, with the Chief Secretary in the Cabinet and virtually intrusted with the government of the country, is a thoroughly false one. Earl Cowper eulogized the abilities of Earl Spencer, his successor, and in conclusion said: "I wish to remark that I am not personally responsible for authors with the control of the cont

MONEY ORDERS IN THE WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, April 26.-The money-order service between Jamaica and the United States, began in January last, is a great success. Very few orders are frawn on Jamaica, nine-tenths of the orders being drawn here on the United States, making Jamaica heavy debtor at the end of the quarter.

Barbadoes advices say that a meeting of the Chamber

of Commerce has been held to consider a letter from the Postmaster in reference to the establishment of a money-order system with the United States of America. The proposal has met with general approval. Many persons would gladly order articles from New-York but for the difficulty in obtaining remittances for small amounts.

A TRAGEDY AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.-L. Y. Newton, an engineer on the Louisville and Nashville Railway, living at No. 1,022 Thirteenth-st., returned to his home this morning from a trip on the road, and found his wife in bed unconscious; and lying at her side, dead, was a four-year-old adopted child. A note on the table written by Mrs. Newton stated that she had given morphine to the child and had taken a dose herself in order to commit suicide. The father of the boy, Ames Stusser, the hurband of Mrs. Newton's decessed sister, was to be married to-tay, and she was apprehensive that he would take the child from her; and this prompted the act. It is thought that Mrs. Newton will recover.

TRYING TO SELL THE SPRAGUE PROP-ERTIES.

PROVIDENCE, May 4.-There was a large gathering at Lycoum Hall this noon to witness the sale of all the Sprague properties as ordered by the Court, the upset price being fixed in the decree at \$2,880,000, the offer declared to be made by the syndicate represented by Wilbur Jackson & Co., of this city. The anctioneer called for a renewal of this bid, when it appeared that those offering the upset price had withdrawn. The sale was then adjourned until the 18th inst.

FRAGMENTS OF WESTERN NEWS.

WRECKED BY AN OPEN SWITCH.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 4.—The engine and several cars of a freight train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad were wrecked at Newell this morning. The engineer was badly burned and the brakenan is believed to be seriously injured. The fireman's log was severely scalded. An open switch was the cause of the disaster.

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BLOWING UP A BAB-ROOM WITH DYNAMITE.
CINCINNATI, May 4.—At 1 a. m. to-day a part of Sweeny's bar-room, hear the railroad at Cedarville.
Greene County, Ohio., was blown up by dynamite. An attempt was made to blow up Caidwell's drug store, but the charge failed to exploid. Sweeny, his wife and children were in a bed remote from the point of explosion, but were thrown to the floor.

COMMENCEMENT AT A THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
CINCINNATI, May 4.—Commencement exercises took place at the Lane Theological Seminary to-day. The graduating class numbered fifteen, all of whom have received calls to preach. The trustees of the seminary have offered the professorship of Church History, made vacant by the death of Dr. Humphreys, to the Rev. Thomas Dewitt, of Philadelphia.

POOR MILK AT CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, May 4.—The Evening Journal says that the poor quality of the milk retained to bousekeepers has given rise to an investigation which develops the fact that most of the dairy farmers in this region are feeding their cows on sugar-corn meal, an article consisting of the residue left after extracting the cluose from the corn. It produces a large quantity of very poor milk, and costs only about a quarter of the price of good feed.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES—BY TELEGRAPH

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MURDERED BY HER SON.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—About 7 o'clock this evening John Davidson, age thirty-two fiving at No. 718
Swanson-at, killed his mother, age sixty by crushing her
skull with a hatchet. He was arrested and locked up.

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KILLED BY AN UNKNOWN ASSASSIN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 4.—Major George Douglass, afarmer, iving near Filot Rock, Johnson County, was shet dead on Tuesday evening, while eating support, by an unknown assassin, who fired through an open window.

DEATH OF LITTLE HARRIET WHITE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Harriet White, six years old, colored, who was feloniously assaulted ather anni's home in Holmesburg a week ago by her step-brothers, Joseph and Thomas Boalden, beth adults, died to-day of her injuries. The Bouldens are in prison, having been committed to awais the effect of the violence.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE SOURCE OF THE MOREY LETTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 4.-It appears probable that Colonel" Horatio Hercules Hadley, who acquired notoriety during the last Presidential campaigu as Secretary of the Hancock Republican Club in New-York, will soon emerge from obscurity again and engage the public attention-for a short time, at least. For the last eighteen months " hunt the rascal down" has been John I. Davenport's motto, and he has been unwearied in his efforts to discover the author of the Morey letter forgery. More than a year ago certain information furnished to Mr. Davenport by a correspondent of The TRI-BUNE led him to believe that, if he would, Colonel Hadley could give some valuable information on this subject; and it appears that Mr. Davenport has persistently followed ever since the clue thus ob-

It is now learned from a trustworthy source that Mr. Davenport has succeeded in inducing Hadley to divulge what he knows about the matter, which is a good deal. Among the facts thus obtained is that the forgery was concocted in the "Hancock Republican Club." Hadley, it is understood. has also disclosed the manner in which the letter was placed in the possession of the Demo-cratic National Committee. It is further stated that Hadley's disclosures have convinced those to whom they were made that Abram S. Hewitt was merely imposed upon in the matter. Chairman Barnum, it is charged, is among those who knew that the letter was not genuine.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, May 4 .- The rumor that Mr. Lowell is to be immediately supercoded was revived to-day There is good authority for saying that no successor to Mr. Lowell has been named or is now thought of. NEW-YORK POLITICIANS IN WASHINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Among the New-York politicians who have come to Washington in the last day or two are Commissioner Jacob Hess, Charles Blaikie, Charles Einstein, brother of the ex-Congressman; Peter McQueen, of Schenectady, and John R. Lydecker, who was Deputy-Collector in New-York under General Arthur. Mr. Lydecker now spends a large part of his time here.

THE TARIFF DEBATE DRAWING TO A CLOSE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—On the whole this has been the most encouraging day since the great tariff debate began. To begin with, Mr. Kasson announced that if all the gentlemen except members of the Ways and Means Committee who desired to speak could get through to-day, the debate could be closed and a vote taken Saturday. Members of the House drew a long breath of relief, therefore, late this afternoon, when, after seven speeches had been delivered, Colonel Morrison, of Illinois, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, rose and began to read his contribution. So strong was the feeling of joy that about a score of the members, forgetful of self, gathered in Colonel Morrison's vicinity and listened patiently to his discourse. Centrasted with the audience which listened to the other speakers to-day, Colonel Morrison's was large and enthusiastic. Colone! Morrison, it is well known, is a "tartff-for-revenue-only" Democrat. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the XLIVth Congress, and brought forward a tariff bill which was quietly strangled in a House that had 70 Democratic majority. He and Abram S. Hewitt explained yesterday why that happened. Colonel Morrison is a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1884; and, unlike the last Democratic nominee, he does not believe that the tariff is a mere "local issue." He has deep and abiding con-victions on that subject, and he does not lack courage to avow them. His speech to-day did not differ materially from many other speeches that he has made on the same question. His most attentive auditor perhaps was his rival for the Demo cratic Presidential nomination, Samuel J. Randall, who has by no means forgotten that he received 12912 votes in the Cincinnati Convention two years ago, while Mr. Morrison received only sixty-two

Since this debate began Mr. Randall has received a good many sly but severe hits from some of his party friends because of his position repecting the tariff. For example, he was included to-day in the list of those Democrats whom Mr. Cabell in his speech described as "erring brothers" and "black sheep in the flock." Mr. Randall is to be the next speaker, and some curiosity is manifested to hear what he will say, as it is hinted that he will take occasion to reply to some of the criticisms upon himself and those other Democrats who agree with him respecting the tariff. It is also expected that Mr. Randall will advocate the revision of the internal revenue as well as the tariff laws by means

The other speakers to-day, besides Colonel Morrison, were Messrs. Candler, of Massachusetts, Godsbaik, of Pennsylvania, Finley, of Florida, Hatch, of Missouri, Cabell, of Virginia, Briggs, of New-Hampshire, and McLane, of Maryland.

Messrs. Randall. Tucker and Kelley, of the Ways and Means Committee, are still to speak. As to whether the best wine has been saved to the last, or whether what remains is "mere lees," those gentlemen entertain no doubt. The charman of the Ways and Means Committee, it is said, has privately announced that he intends to "act his pleasure" upon Messrs. Dunnell and Abram S. Hewitt; that he will "flay" them, torment them with sareasm, heap ridicule upon them, and make them otherwise uncomfortable. Some of his friends assert that those unfortunate gentlemen will be made to wish that they had never been born to oppose the Tariff Commission bill. It was understood that Judge Kelley expects to perform this task, and also to "sum up the discussion," in about three hours. His speech will no doubt be an interesting and instructive one. Messrs. Randall, Tucker and Kelley, of the Ways

SENATOR VOORHEES VINDICATED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. | WASHINGTON, May 4.—When Senator Voorhees called up his resolution this morning asking for an investigation of the charge that his vote upon the Carlisle Whiskey bill was subject to improper influences, several Senators on both sides of the Chamber hastened to deprecate the proposition, and to assure the Senator from Indiana that his character for public and private integrity and worth was too well founded to warrant any such investigation. Senator Beck in addition to the expression of his own opinion read a telegram from the man who, it it was alleged, first made, the charges, stating in effect that what he had said had been much exaggerated, and that he had never heard the name of Senator Voorhees mentioned in connection with the matter.

Senator Windom proposed an amendment to the resolution directing an inquiry whether any money has been raised by contribution or otherwise from persons interested for the purpose of securing the passage or defeat of the Cartisle bill, and if so how such money has been expended. He said that it had been reported to him that a large sum had been raised by the whiskey men for the purpose indicated, but he had no personal knowledge of the fact. He joined with other Senators in expressions of disbelief in the charge against Senator Voorhees, but desired to have the facts in regard to the raising of money sifted and exposed. Upon a suggestion that that branch of the inquiry was not germane to the vindication of Senator Voorhees, he withdrew the amendment promising to renew it to-morrow, Thereupon the Voorhees resolution was indefinitely postponed by a unanimous vote. Mr. Voorhees's vindication was full and complete, as it deserved to be.

During this debate several Senators indulged themselves in sweeping and uncomplimentary remarks about "the press" and newspaper correspondents, mentioning no persons as the subjects of their implied censure, and excepting no portion of the press from it. To a listener in the gallery or a reader of the record it must appear that those

Senators believe the entire press to be unfrust-worthy, and that newspaper correspondents have little else to do than to invent and circulate slan-derous and unfounded charges about public men. If they meant less than this they left unimproved an excellent opportunity to say so.

THE COURT OF APPEALS BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 4.-The consideration of the Court of Appeals bill was resumed by the Senate today. Mr. Vest's pending amendment, prohibiting a district or circuit judge from sitting in the Appellate Court upon a cause tried before him in the lower Court was agreed to-yeas 39, nays 14. Mr. Morgau moved an amendment striking out the provision for the rotation of the district judges in the Appellate Court, and making other changes with a view to preventing the judicial apcointments being made wholly from one political party. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, remarked in an undertone that if he had the appointing power he would divide the judges equally between the two parties, whereupon Mr. Morgan remarked: "If the bill is postponed for two or three years, we may have the pleasure of having the appointing power in the Senator from Illinois. "The amend-

nent was rejected.

Mr. Jonas offered and advocated an amendment di-Mr. Jonas offered and advocated an amendment diminishing the appellate jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts and necessarily that of the Supreme Court, with a view of facilitating the business of the dockets. He referred to the gradual enlargement of the jurisdiction as the cause of the present enormous glut of business, and argued that as to the issue of writs of mandamus the power of the Supreme Court originally was not exercised for sixty years, but under a construction of the Court itself had come to be regarded as one of its inherent functions. He wanted such a modification of the Jurisdiction as would prevent the time of the Court being monopolized by large moneyed and corporate interests to the detriment of ordinary suiters. He urged that the power to issue writs of mandamus should be restricted to cases of ministerial officers to compel them to perform their lawful duties, and that the execution of judgments should be left as in the State Courts to the sheriffs and marshals. The bill went over without action.

THE CONDITION OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in response to the House resolution ceiling for information relative to the condition of the Navy. The communication is a voluminous document, its most important feature being a tabulated statement its most important feature being a labulated statement showing the estimated time and cost which would be required to make each vessel in the Navy efficient to engage in battle with an enemy of the same genera classification. Omitting those whose hulls are considered unfit for repairing, there are sixty-three vessels included in the list, of which thirty-three are reported as "efficient for immediate use." To repair and put in condition the remaining thirty it is estimated will condition the remaining the simulated time required on live of the vessels.

eighteen months being the estimated time required on five of the vessels.

The communication also embedies a detailed state-ment of the cost of repairs on vessels since 1865, the total being \$23,075,000, and the total cost of vessels in the Navy is set down at \$72,345,778.

A MESSAGE FROM LIEUTENANT BERRY. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Secretary Chandler has received the following dispatch from Lieutenant R. M. Berry, commander of the United States search

The Hon. W. H. Hust, Secretary of the Navy, Washing-

ton, D. C., U. S. A.

Rodgers destroyed by fire originating forehold November 30. Efforts save ship unavailing. People landed safe with difficulty through young ice. Now quartered natives house. Little clothing. One month's provisions saved Native food abundant. No dauger starving. Bearer dispatched en route.

Sredni Kolymsk, Siberia, March 6, 1882."

TONNAGE OF VESSELS.

Washington, May 4 .- The House Committee on Commerce to-day directed Representative Page to report to the House with a favorable recommendation Representative Hewitt's bill providing for deductions from the gross tonnage of vessels of the United States. The bill is amendatory of the Revised Statutes, and among other things provides that from the gross tonnage of every vessel there shall be deducted the tounage of the spaces or compartments occupied by or appropriated to the use of the crew, but the deduction for crew space shall not, in any case, exceed five per centum of the gross tounage.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE BROOKLYN. Washington, May 4.-The Secretary of the Navy received this evening the following telegram from nanding officer of the United States steamer

Brooklyn, Montevideo : Brooklyn, Montevideo:

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Brooklya anchored. Ran into by Liverpool-Holt steamer Mozart. Brooklyn cut down below water line, starboard quarter. Brooklyn heeled over, hold stopped. Lightering for immediate docking. Company agree paying expenses. No persons injured.

WEAVER.

CONFEDERATES AND THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 4.-In the Senate to-day nalification for army posed upon ex-Confederates came up in order, when Mr. Rollins's pending motion to commit it to the Judiciary Committee prevailed by a party vote—yeas 29, nays 28, Mr. Davis, of Rilnois, voting yea with the Republicans. Mr. Mahohe, who was present to-day, also voted yea.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Washington, May 4 .- The Senate in execu-

Washington, May 4.—The Schale in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:
Alfred C, Coxe, of New-York, to be District Judge for
the Northern District of New-York.
Samuel Spackman, of Philadelphia, Penn., to be United
States Consul at Cologne.
John S, Wise, of Virginia, to be United States Attorney
for the Eastern District of Virginia.
Second Lieutenant William F, Kügore, of Maine, to be
First Lieutenant of Revenue Marine Service.
Postmasters—John B, Emery, at Lamar, Mo.: Edward
E, Lowe, at Salem, Mo.; John M, Simms, at Betheuy, Mo.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, May 4.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Collectors of Customs: Edward A. Bragdon, District of York, Maine; Joseph C. Jewell, District of Evansville, Ind.; Colonel Van Cleve, District of Yaguina, Oregon. Army: First Lieutenant John L. Cleur, 24th Infantry, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. The Rev. Robert McWalty, of Pennsylvania, to be Post Chapiain.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, May 4, 1882.
The Controller of the Currency has authorized the nenandoah National Bank, of Shenandoah, Iowa, to mmence business with a capital of \$50,000. The Controller of the Currency has declared a final dividend of 10 per cent and interest to the creditors of

Secretary Folger has written a letter of thanks to Messrs. James F. Meline, John Walker and Wallace Hill who composed the Treasury Committee which investi-gated the contingent fund of that Department, which re-sulted in the Senate investigation.

Mr. Hawley reported a resolution to the Senate to-day,

which has been agreed upon by the Committee on Civi

Service Reform, proposing an appropriation of \$25,000 to enable the President to promote efficiency in the different branches of the Civil Service.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day decided that it will be advantageous to the committee in the prosecution of its work if the members will refrain from talking for publication. A practical injunction of secreey is therefore placed upon members of the committee so far as the "lapsed land grant" cases are concerned. At the close of business to-day, United States called

bonds had been redeemed at the Treasury as follows: Under the 105th call, \$19,094,900; under the 106th call, \$19,198,550; under the 107th call, \$17,025,850; under the 108th call, \$17,234,500; and under the 109th call, \$2,574,350.

Assistant Postmaster-Generals Hatton, Elmer and Hazen; Superintendents Thompson and Jamison, of the Railway Mail Service; Judge Freeman and Mr. Robbins accompanied by Representative Petitione and Doorr keeper Brown low, left Washington this afternoon for Knoxville, Tenn., to attend the funeral of ex-Postmaster Gueral Maynard.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE CAMERON WILL CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Argument was concluded to the Cameron will case to day, and the Court took the mat-PRINCETON DEFEATS LAFAYETTE AT BASEBALL.
PRINCETON, N. J., May 4.—The Princeton College
ball nine defeated the Lafayette College nine to-day by, a
accre of 10 to 7.

score of 10 to 7.

REPORMED EPISCOPAL GENERAL COMMITTEE.
PHILADELPRIA, May 4.—The General Committee
of the Reformed Episcopal Church Synod of New York and
Philadelphia met in the Second Reformed Episcopal Church
to-day. Bishop Nicholson presided, and business of a formal
nature was transacted.

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THE TACOMA LAND COMPANY.

PHH.ADELPHIA, May 4.—A meeting of the stock-holders of the Tacoma Land Company, which is the possessor of large tracts on the Pacific Coast, held a meeting to-day and authorized the purchase of the interest held by the Lase Superior and Proget Sound Company in the Tacoma property,

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT IN ALABAMA.

ATLANTA, Ga. May 4.—At Opelika, Ala., two policemen named Henry Hart and willy Williams were shot at 1 o'clock this morning. Hart was mortally and Williams slightly wounded. It is alleg at that Samuel and Robert slightly wounded. It is alleg at the Samuel and Robert said to be the result of an oid fend between Hart and the Loves. The latter and Hanson are in jail, but Ker has fiel.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SENATOR BLAIR EXAMINED.

HIS CONNECTION WITH SHIPHERD. THE INTERVIEWS WITH MR. BLAINE-MR. BLAIR'S OPINIONS OF SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, May 4 .- Senator Blair's cross-exmination was begun this morning, but little real progress was made. The chairman, Mr. Williams, occupied the hour, most of which was consumed with preliminary questions having only remote connection with the subject under consideration. They were perhaps useful, however, in showing how Senator Blair was predisposed by his own opinions to look upon Shipherd's project with more favor than other persons less enthusiastic as to American influence on the American Continent

would have been likely to show. Senator Blair is an enthusiast upon this subject, as was shown both by his statement the other day and his testimony to-day, just as he is an enthusiast upon temperance and other subjects, concerning which, as is usually the case with enthusiasts, he thinks certain things can be accomplished which many men do not consider practicable. His personal appearance seems to show how largely the element of the ideal enters into his intellectual tem-perament. He is a tall, grave man, whose bearing suggests the college professor rather than the soldier and legislator. He has a lofty forehead, and large, mild eyes; sandy hair which is combed up high in front, and a sandy beard streaked with gray; his whole expression being one of quiet dignity. His appearance seems to be a fair indication of the character of the man. His favorite subjects are temper-

ance, education and the like; and, to those who know him, the insinuations of improper motives in this matter thrown out by the newspapers which are so anxious to damage Mr. Blaine that they assail anyone associated with him, are almost as amusing as a charge would be that Robert Collyes or Cardinal McCloskey had been making away with church funds. Senator Blair seems to have put more faith in Mr. Shipherd than most persons who came in contact with him, and so was apparently drawn closer to him than any other figure in this Peruvian episode. But it is to be remembered that Shipherd is a very glib and persuasive person; that Senator Blair is not the first individual upon whom Shipherd in his variegated career seems to have made a good impression; and that he came armed with a long list of names of capitalists which necessarily caused even so quick a judge of human nature as Mr. Blaine to receive him at first with the respect he supposed to be the due of a man repre senting such interests.

The testimony to-day showed how easily the Senator's preconceived opinions on the subject led him to fall in with Shipherd's notion that Peru would be helped by a corporation of foreign capitalists which should take hold of the country and from dismemberment in expectation of getting their return in the shape of a claim that might be gradually paid. When asked to detail one of his interviews with Shipherd, Senator Blair said with a half smile that he could not do that with "the affluence of statement and apparent accuracy of dialogue" of Mr. Shipherd himself. Regarding the legal services he was expected to perform, he said that Shipherd wanted him to examine the papers and give an opinion upon the claim Most of all, he wanted to ascertain the attitude of the United States toward Peru. He told Shipherd this was information he was entitled to, and he would do his best to get it for him. His testimony agreed in all respects with Mr. Blaine's regarding the interviews with Shipherd, except in a trifling particular respecting the first interview.

Mr. Blaine said: "I should say that the whole interview was not longer than from ten to fifteen minutes"; whereas Mr. Blair thinks it was "half an hour." Inasmuch as the interview took place only nine months ago, it will be at once apparent to the rabid anti-Blaine press that this statement puts Mr. Blaine in a very dreadful position.

The public are getting about as tired as the committee of this investigation. Not a half dozen persons besides the committee were present this morning. Both Democratic and Republican members of the committee have expressed dissatisfaction that the time of the committee should be taken up with the inquiry to the exclusion of really important matters, and do not hesitate to say that they be-lieve there is no more of it than there is of yester-day's miss. It is curious that with the exception of the "missing letters" which Shipherd supplied, the committee has no facts of any moment before it— unless Shipherd's correspondence can be called facts—which it did not have in the published diplo-matic correspondence before the investigation be-gan.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE TESTIMONY. WASHINGTON, May 4 .- The examination of Senator Blair, of New-Hampshire, was resumed this morning before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and was conducted by the chairman, Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin. The early part of the examination was in reference to the views of Mr. Blair on South American affairs in general He said that he was more interested in the policy of the United States and in the importance of Peru in regard to its defensive location in case of a foreign war than he was actuated by any pecuniary interest in what he

to South America, and that the country presented great opportunities to the United States to extend its influence and build up an ally for the future. He first took an active interest in South American affairs when the question of transit across the isthmus came up. At that time he would have given notice to the world that no foreign power and no foreign corporation would be permitted to connect the two oceans except with the express understanding that the work should be under the supreme control of the United States. He believed in North and South Americans, and he believed in the United States as the leading power of the two continents. He thought that the United States should go to the verge of international law to preserve the territorial integrity of Peru. He looked upon the possession and control of Peru with any-thing like an equal development of population and re-sources as vastly more important to the United States for defensive purposes he regarded Peru as of more im-portance to the United States than Chili. Senator Blair then explained his meetings with Mr.

Shipherd. The Peruvian Company was first mentioned Shipherd in his (Shipherd's) office. Subsequently, about July 20, he had a long interview with Mr. Shipherd. The substance of it was that there were plenty of substantial men and large amounts of capital ready to embark in the Peruvian Company. He understood that Mr. Shipherd had practically the management and control of both the Landreau and Cochet claims. There was the most conversation in regard to the Cochet claim. The matter was discussed quite largely. He understood that it was desired to enable Peru to raise the Chillan indemnity, and to procure the evacuation of Peru by the Chilian forces; and it was his opinion that that could only be effected by the use of one or both of the claums.

Mr. Shipherd desired him to examine his papers and the case and to ascertain the attitude which the Government occupied toward Chili and Peru, and the policy that the Government of the United States intended to pursue. For this purpose Mr. Shipherd desired him to see the Secretary of State. Senator Blair was then asked:

For this purpose Mr. Shipherd desired him to see the Secretary of State. Senator Blair was then asked:

Q.—Coming to the interview of July 25, I believe that it took place in the evening, at Mr. Blaine's house I A.—There were two partial interviews making up the entire interview, a comparatively brief one, as I recollect it, on the evening of July 25.

Q.—Take these interviews in their order and state where they occurred, who were present and what is substance was said. A.—I was in New-York perhaps on the 20th of July. I came to Washington, saw Mr. Blaine, explained something of this matter, and said to him that I had been requested to see him personally with reference to it, but that I did not care to take the responsibility of transmitting the views of the Department to Mr. Shipherd, or to the continuemen who might be associated with him. I looked upon it as too important an affair to do so, and said that I would be glad if Mr. Blaine would see Mr. Shipherd himself. He expressed the utmost readiness and willinguess to do so. I informed Mr. Shipherd (whether by post or by telegraph I don't know), and he came to Washington. We went to Mr. Blaine's on the evening of July 25. I assume that it was July 25, because that is the date that has been fixed here and it must have been about that time. Mr. Blaine, as I recollect it, was full of company, and we waited for a considerable time. When he could see us we had a comparatively brief interview. I pressume we may have talked with him shalf hour expendence of the supplemental was a supplemental to the supplemental to the supplemental time.